Morthing of the crossed the coolness and intropid bravery with which our pales, reldiers of Brooks divi-sion charge upon the enemy. They were flushed with their giorious of ceas of the foreason, and surved determined to risk every chance in order to dis-deduc the tabels. But the latter, having regulard their southe. The fire was terrific, and for a time it nels forty west Twenty-seven were left dead and

Colonel Brown, of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, com analing the New Jersey brigade, was wounded in the early part of the action at Fredericksburg, and the command devolved upon Col. S. L. Buck, of the Second regiment. The atter was seriously injured, his shoulder being dislocated y his horse falling into a rifle pit, and Col. Wm. H. Pinby he horse taking her rese, of the frice of the Friteenth New Jersey, then took command. He led the trigade into the woods on the right, and, with his regiment, narrowly escaped destruction. The enemy were formed in three lines of battle, and had nearly sucflanking him, when, discovering their movecented in canking tain, when, discovering their move anestis, he whosted his command and brought them on as if on parade, he then marched them to their knap-macks, which had been thrown off before the charge, and each soldier "picked up his bundle" in the face of the each soldier spaced up his business and sangfroid of a enemy's muskerry with the coolness and sangfroid of a eoteran Considering that this regiment is one of the new lavy, the conduct of its men has been the subject of admiration since the fight. Colonel Pinrose himself is an experienced soldier, having acquired ducation at West Point.

THE TWO YEARS MEN IN THE PIGHT. The brigades of Generals Russel and Bartlett also did splendidly. In the latter were two New York regiments—the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh—whose ter m Proy nevertheless went into the action with unusual arder, and came away longing for a better opportunity to uffict a just pan shment upon the "graybacks." The Ninety fifth Pennsylvania, of Russell's brigade, was fear fully cut up. Three brothers—the Colonel, the Major and one of the Heutenants—fell in the attack, the first killed, the others severely wounded.

The rise of ground beyond the ravine afforded a fine po

ation for artillery and tolerable cover for infantry, and made our location a strong one of defence. Accordingly our troops were not withdrawn, but walted, in the value to, that the enemy might come out from behind his intronchments and toost us in fair fight in open field.

At dark the battle suded. It had raged furiously for At dark the pattle anded. It had raged turously for over three hours. The ratile of the rebel muskery was continuous, like the clatter one hears when a railway train rushes through a rocky tunnel. Our dead lay in winrows on the field. In the edge of the woods on our gut the rebels had lighted bres in order to guide their undergrowth, and which burned over a targe portion of

Doing assured of the strong position of the enemy and of the arrival of a large body of reinforcements from their rear, our troops were placed to the best possible podefence-General Newton holding the right General Newton's division occupied a position near off. Ceneral Newton's division occupied a position near the road, while the headquarters of General Sedgwick were in the road, in front of the house. This disposition of our force effected, the tired troops threw themselves upon the ground, and, with only the sky above them, sought sleep and rast upon the battle field. MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

They were early up the next morning, and before ten o'clock on Monday forenoon the enemy were pressing in force upon our left flank, succeeding in forcing it back, and cutting off all communication with the city of Fredericks burg; thus gaining all the hills we had taken the previous day. Notwithstanding this pressure upon General Howe he succeeded in espturing a battle flag and four hundred ors while they were getting thre

nunication with the city cut off, and certain seemingly looking us in the face, our positio of great peril. Only one door of retreat he entire Sixth army corps. Their plans were well laid, and they were nearly repaid with success. The ind y of General Sedgwick and his division and brigade alone prevented this calamity.

Glosely followed by the enemy the corps moved towards Banks Ford, which they reached shortly before six P. M. The division of General Newton, with the light division of onel Burnham, occupied the right, resting on the bank of the river but a short distance above the ford. General enemy's approach on the left. The forces were arrayed

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST DEPONE PARTITION. A little after six o'click the enemy moved out again our contro, but were repuised with very heavy losses by a concentrated actillery are. They next essayed a more ment against our left centre with great force. Regi-ments followed each other undenntedly up to our lines: but when within close range were slaughtered like worm rolinquishing this attack

An occasional shot from the rebel artiflery opposed to our loft and brisk skirmishing at the same point electly indicated that both the above attacks were feints, and trome left, which resied upon or hear the river. But to insure the deception they next commenced an attack upon our right, where two regiments of the light division, Shaler's brigade were stationed. This was repulsed, and

A PRINCE OF PIKE AROUND US. All these attacks followed each other in quick succes-sion, so that one hardly ended before another beyon. For Then the real attack commenced on our extreme left. General Howe's troops behaved admirably. They held their ground against fourful odds, determined not to yield

WHELTON'S BRIGAGE. General Wheaters brigade, of Newton's division, was in this emergency despatched from the right to the left, and rendered great assistance in repelling the enemy. The Sixty-second New York, and the Ninety-spirit, Rinety-third and One Hundred and Second Ponnsylvania, all of Goneral Wheaton's command, were actively engaged, and suffered heavily. The artillery of Goneral Rowe has employed with rapid and fearful effect upon the rebels, and for more than an hour the unequal contest was maintained. General Wheaton is unreserved to his commendations of Lieutenant E. H. Morris, of the Sixty-second New York, who with Lieutenant Stew-Sixty-second New York, who with Lieutenant Stewart, commanded forty-five men deployed as skir-mishors in front of the right of the brigate. By his skill and judgment the advance of the enemy's masses was delayed, and time given to more off the brigade, the reat of the corps having already been withdrawn. Hat a less discrete officer been in his posttion the whole brigade would undoubtedly have been captured. As it was, the liquitenants were both made

tight division suffered considerably at this time, the onemy gotting in the rear of their pickots and bagging several entire companies, man by man. But owing mainly to the skill of General Newton, to whom was confided the selection of points for defence and the general supervision of the movement, it was attended

Withdrawn and safety concentrated on the hills near the ford. Farkness having some on, and the firing having coased, he was enabled to fall back unmotested. At two o'clock on the following morning (Tuesday) the corps was crossing the river, and at sex o'clock they were safely

THE RESIDES SHILLING OUR CAMP. All day at intervals the rebels threw shells in the rection of our wagon trains, but no one was injured. Since Tuesday afternoon we have heard nothing from the

On Tucaday night a heavy rain storm set in.
It still continues with seemingly unabated violence. The troops are very uncomfortable after their fatigues, and are not in the best of spirits over their late engagements. Brave men, dear fellows, they have no cause to be ashamed of their deeds. They purished the rebels as they have rarely been pun ished before, and their own decimated ranks tell how

THE CASUALTHEE IN NEWTON'S AND ECOORS' DIVISIONS.

I give you a list herewith of the casualities among the officers of the first (Brooks') and third (Newton's) divis ions, together with the numerical loss of onlisted mon cach regiment. The casualties in the second division (Howe's) I have not been able to ascertain, as that solum is now lying at Kelly's Ford, some miles above us, and

## THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. L. W. BUCKINGHAM.

and Sixth corps. The First corps lost only about 200 in all. It is stated that the Twelfth New Hampshire regiment went in with 580 mea and came out with 150, but

pany F.
The First Massachusetts regiment lost abo and seventy wounded. Among them were Captain Rand, Company I, killed; Lieutenant Doberty, Company D, and Lieutenant Myrick, wounded.

The loss of the Vermont brigado is estimated at three

Major Patten, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylve nia regiment, arm amputated; Lieutenant Ocionel McGrary and Companies B, H and K, of same regiment, reported to be taken prisoners; Captain O'Beirne, Thirty-seventh New York, wounded through the lungs; Sergeant Joyce, Thirty-dret New York, killed.

Thirty-first New York, killed.

ACCIDENTALLY LOST HIS HAVES.

Moses Warren, a drummer in the Twentieth Maine regiment; of Company A, found a gun barrel up near the Rappahannock yesterday, which he filled with cartridges to test its explosive powers. The gun barrel burst into fragments and blew off, both of Warren's hands.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. L. A. HENDRICKS.

IN OLD CAMP, NEAR FALMOUTH, VS., May 6, 1863. The recent movement and its result may be set down as a nine days wonder. Just nine days absence, and we are back to our old camps again. I essay no criticism upon the recent movement, but I will essay the allegation that no one anticipated the reoccupying so soon our old camping grounds. Any ratiocination only ends in the inexplicable if not philosophic conclusion that

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Rough

Our army, to say the locat, have had a rough time of it. They had a rough time on the march, a rough time in the fights, a rough time in the sleepless nights and coffeeless meal and a rough time in the march back again. Whether the result will tell roughly upon any of our commanding gen erals, or the military sagacity of the war powers at Wash ington, the future will develop. As the case stands the facts resolve themselves into three propositions and three conclusions.

First—We started to find the enemy, and we found hi

Second-We started to whip the enemy, and we did no

How these propositions come to be followed by these conclusions future war investigating committees may determine. For the present I contess myself under a cloud, and I have the consciousness of knowing—although this consciousness, I confess, is not attended with any high degree of satisfaction—that officers of all grades with whom I have conversed confess themselves similarly bestouded. If there is any true philosophy in the principal that "whatever is is right" than the present seeming of wrongful blundering may resolve itself into rightful reality in the end.

My hast despatch from across the Rappahannock inti-mated the possibility of our vacating the position we then held and withdrawing to this side of the river. The daylight. To the Fifth corps was given the post of head acting as rear guard. The rain that had commenced acting as rear guard. The rain that had commenced in the afternoon by midnight had merged into a miniature deluge. The moon that should have shown was nidden behind the dense clouds. Everathing was favorable for the quiet withdrawal of our troops. One by one the vacorps remained. Our assigned order of withdrawal was Gen. Sykes' division first, Gen. Humphreys' next and Gen Griffin's last, the second brigade, Col. Sweitzer command ing, being the extreme reasonard. With such noiseless caution was the retreat conducted, that the falling back caution was the retreat conducted, that the failing back of our skirmishers was unknown to the enemy or, at least, one of two inferences is to be drawn, that if they did know it, they did not deem it prudent to follow; or clee that, while we were getting out of their way, they were executing a similar retrograde movement. And, it in fact, it is pretty generally credited, from the circumstance of the being no pursuit or annoyance of our retreating column, that the enemy at thi in a diverse direction. Our men expected a warm and exciting time of it, and every defensive precaution was accordingly taken to make the exodus as secure as possible. Captain Waterman's Rhode Island battery followed is the rear, while a continual time of battle was kept up by the retreating infantry, with establishment of rifle pits at convenient intervals, and laying abattis, and pioneers felling trees across the road, to obstruct the progress of the enemy should be attempt pursuit. All these precautions were military, and well taken of course; but nothing in the shape of the enemy was seen until arriving at near the United States Ford, when a deputation of rebel cavalry showed itself on the from our battery sent the cavalry scattering. We reach the ford one by one, the regiments cross the ponton bridges; the Sixty-second Pennsylvania is the last to cross; the Engineer Corps take up the pontoons. Our

cross; the Engineer Corps take up the pontoons. Our army has recrossed the Rappalannock.

From this point the rest of the retrograde is easily accomplished. Our froops usually march with rapid and unwearled celerity when going back to their old camps. The present was no exception to the general rule. The pouring rain and deepening mud, instead of being obstacles, were seemingly incentives to more rapid marching.

Forage, baggage and ammunition trains had preceded up, and were in camp against our arrival at our old quarters. Before dark the whole corps occupied the ground and tents it occupied just nine days ago. For the third time the old log foundations came into agreeable use again. In an hour's time corps, division and brigade headquarters were re-established, the log buts had resumed their canvass and ponche coverings, tent ares were brightly burning and suppers were cooking.

To-night there is no visible token of our nine days' absence. A few familiar faces are missing. The events of ARRIVAL IN OUR OLD CAMPS.

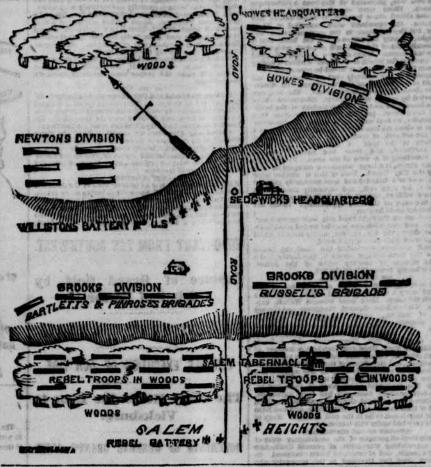
sence A few familiar faces are missing. The events of the past nine days afford manifold topics to talk about, and the agitating query is," What next?"

And now comes the serious question of all—the losses sustained by the army in the recent fights. It will be several days before the losses can be officially made known. At present they are estimated at from ten to fourteen thousand, while it is the general belief tout of the enemy is much greater. The troops of this corps have the solacing reflection that while they faithfully obeyed every order, while they gallantly did their duty in facing the enemy, and shrank from no danger to which they were exposed, their losses are much less than that of any other corps.

THE LATE PROGES.

## THE BATTLE OF SALEM HEIGHTS.

Position of the Union and Rebel Forces on Sunday Evening, May 3, 1863.



peninsula. There has been more miles of marching, as many and hard fought battlee, and as slight rations to depend upon for substitution, and the aggregate loss is but little less. Our position, moreover, both for making and resisting attack, has been greatly behind that of the peninsula, while the enemy has shown a desperation in fighting far exceeding that of any prior engagements. While I have written from day to day presty full details of the action taken by this corps in the different skirmishes and fights, there are innumerable incidents of interest that might be written, that each day for weeks to come will continue to develope. I subjoin some incidents come will continue to develope. I subjoin some incident that have come to my knowledge to-day.

A CALL TO SURRENDER. Captain Hall, Fourth Michigan regiment, had a narrow escape of going into rebeldom, or, what many would deem no worse, going to his final account. Heing ordered to find the position of the enemy, he deployed his conpany as skirmishers, first taking the precaution to doff his uniform coat and cap and put on a private's coat and a felt hat of unpreposesasing antiquity. He took the lead of his company and soon came in view of a rebel officer with two or three men at his right, whose movements he watched with suspicious curiousness. Suddenly three rifles, pointed by three men from behind three trees, were aimed at him

having been sick ever since the regiment left Fortress Morros. Being-sun in deficite heating coptain stall saked him to stay behind and guard some knapsacks; but he insisted on going with him. His bravery and entreaty cost him his life.

The Fourteenth New York Volunteers, whose term of service expires in a few days—be the result of the present movement glorious or otherwise—have certainly covered themselves with glory. In last Sunday's fight battery K. Fourth United States ertillery, having lost all its gunners and a great portion of its man in front of the Chancellors. in the regiment offered his services. Forty five n were selected, half an hour's drill put them in good she to work the guns, and a braver and more effective comple-ment of gunners nover aided in throwing shot and shell on, and then swore that they would not fire a

I might go on ad infinitions with incidents of the recent fights. General Griffin came near losing command of his division through the meddlesome intervention of a rebet minte ball. The builes intended to deprive him of his present star and chance of winning another, spent its wrath upon his sword the acabhard and blade of which it indented with a highly disfiguring, but highly honorable mark. Another bullet

Sergeant Cross, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, had a conference with a robel as to which should yield as prisoner to the other. The rebel drew a bead line on the prisoner to the other. The recei drew a beau has can the corporant: the sergeant drew a bead line on the robel; the cap of the sergeant was pierced by the rebel ball. The robel's right lung was pierced by the sergeant's hall. This settled the question in the sergeant's favor.

Buring the fight ou Finday the One Hundred and Twenty and the company of the company of

ty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Frick, lost their their pieces. Sergeant Miller put an end to the con-troversy by putting a bullet through the head of the Alabamian. Major Anthony, of this regiment, was hit by a minte ball, which passed through his body. After he was borne from the field I saked bins how he felt.

by a minic only which passed through an outwas borne from the field I asked him how he felt.

"My physician tells me I shall die te-night," he replied,
with not the slightest show of nervousness. He still
lives, and there is a probability of his recevering.
Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong, also of the One Handred
and Twenty, minth Pennsylvania regiment, was taken prisoner and had the good luck to make his secape. Our
batteries frightened away his captors, who were too busy
looking after their own safety to look after him. The result was he faced our music, returned to his regiment,
and did some excellent fighting afterwards.

The Ninety-first Ponnsylvania regiment went into the
aght with three hundred and three men, and came out
having lost nearly one-third of their number. Colonel
Gregory had his horse shot, the same horse that survived some shots at Fredericksburg.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. WM. YOUNG.

The only infantry engaged to any great extent on the right were French's and Hanoock's divisions, of the Second army corps; Whipple's, Berry's and Birney's divisions, of the Third army corps, and a part of the Fifth corps. The losses elsewhere on the right were small.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth regiment, in the Second corps; the First, Eleventh and Sixteenth, in the Third corps; the Seventh, Tenth and Thirty seventh, in the Sixth corps; roughed it some, though their aggregate losses were loss than the Augusteenth and

The Fifteenth Massachusetts, under Major Joalin, had two men wounded—Charles H. Barton, foot, and John R

Colonel Devereux, were:—
Wousded-Septent Henry O. Beal, thigh; Corpora
Marcos Limball, they, dilghtly; Charles W. Morrill, face
severely, Asa W. Gront, thigh; John Towl, arm; John J.
Wells, foot; Corporal Thomas, band; kartin Berry, thigh
severely, Jackson Devices, thigh. Major Rice, of the Nicetospill, was placed in command

of a battalion of stranglers from the Sixth corps, greater in number than the thinned ranks of his own regiment, which had less than two handred numbers. losses of the Twentieth Massachusetts, under Major

Macy, were:

Killd Sergeant Chas. N. Bixby, Co. D. and Wm.
mith, Co. H.
Wounded Chetain Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., ankle,
Captain James Mirphy, arm, First Sergeant Jac., Ronan,
Corporal S. C. Orocker, Ferdinand Fleig, Knee,
Righ O'Hara, Join Lyuch, Wm. Meany, Terrence Wade,
Geo. Lawson, Alonao Steison, James Hayes, Thomas
Abeura, Barziliai Crowell.
Colonel Paircey, of the Twontieth, has resigned on
account of wounds received last year, and Licutenaut
Colonel Design has recently died.

NEW MAMPSHEE INSTITUTE.

The Fifth and Twelfth New Hampshire regiments did considerable fighting, but the loss of the former was only twenty-five, and nothing compared to its loss of one hun-dred and eighty-three in December; while the latter regipember. The losses of the Firth New Hampshi Lieutenant Colonel Hapgood, were as follows:—

Lieutemant Colonel Hapgood, were as follows:—

Küled.—Darling, Company E.

Wotnedd.—Major R. E. Cross, cantusion, stomach, arm and leg; Captain Goodwin, arm; Captain Cummings, ankle; Lieutemant Hale, contusion, chest; Lieutemant Haje, (acting as sid to Colonel Cross. who commanded a brigace), knee. Company A.—Corporal Ordway. Company—Bergeant Marden, shoulder: Company C.——Fisko, wrist; ——Smith, shoulder: Company Company—Bergeant Marden, shoulder: Chappel, head. Company B.—Corp. Fryo, leg amputateds Lynch, shoulder; Company G.—Corp. Fryo, leg amputateds Lynch, shoulder; Bentou, arm: Davis, arm: Folsom, foot; Holdes, hand. Company F.—Town, head; Trask, leg. Company G.—Sergeant W. W. Cook, Corporal Wood. ——Byas, J. Craig; ——Stevens, —Tirrell, ——Boyce. Company H.—J. C. Foos, head; Cales, — Straw. Company H.—Sergeant Weits, leg shot off and left on the field Corporal Jenness, hip; ——Baloh, side. Company K.—Corporal C. W. Reynolds Missing.—James Frice, Gregory, Hennepla.

Lieutemant Roberts, of battery B, Fourth Olio, was killed by a discharge of cannister shot from a robel bat-

leaving only about fifteen inches of the sabre and seab-bard, which is bent and indented by the force of the

The Pith New York State Volunteers, Colonel Winslow, left the field of battle recently to return to their homes shows that their division commander appreciates their

shows that their division commander appreciates their valor:

Goveral Order—No.—

Headquarent, Second Div. Flere Army Coffee, Can'r Near Ciffee, Second Div. Flere Army Coffee, Can'r Near Ciffee, Second Div. Flere Army Coffee, Can'r Near Ciffee of a portion of the Piffe New York State Volunteers being about to expire, the Major General commanding desires the officers and men to know that he party from them with very great regret—a regret which he is conflicted as shared by the whole division. The regiment has been distinguished in all the operations of this command, especially at Gaines' Mills and in 5the battle of Manassas Plain.

He raths, intened and scarred by battle, are the best and proudest witnesses of the fact. The general hopes again to see the brave men who have served under him. Many of their commandes are still here to hold and sustain the reputation of this whole regiment, and the general has no fear but that it will be succeedly guarded and preceived.

The officers and men who are to leave the same will proceed to New York on the 5th inst. Col. Winshow will turn in to the proper department at Aquin Creek afford hance, ordnance stores and public property not needed for the men who remain.

The three years or was men are transferred to the One-Hundred and Forty sixth. New York Volunteers. The proper dieser will see that the proper general resultshed. By order of Major General IDJOKER.

The statement that the Fifth had laid down their arms several days ago is a columny sufficiently reduced by the declaration of the General that he hopes again to see the "brave men" who here served under him. Colonel Winslow and Lieutenant Colonel George Puryes are the only two of the original officers remaining in the regiment. It returns with one hundred and diffy men, and came out with nine hundred and sixty.

"TANKER PODDER."

"TANGER DOODER."

This evening a brigade band played "Yankee Doodle."
Au involuntary cheer arcse from the boys who heard is,
and they gave three more hearty cheers when the familiar

In the capture of rebel prisoners there has been pecu-liarly Fgood fortune attending our troops. The Second regiment of Berdan's sharpshooters, under Hajor Stough-ton, captured three hundred and fifty rebels belonging to Georgia regiment, a number superior to their capture. About fifty shots were fired at Gen

About arty snots were ared at General Robinson, the Second division commander, during the recent fight, but the sharpshooters did not succeed in hitting him.

Now day, wateria was gry.

General Whipple was struck by a Minis ball, which passed through his sword bett into his back, while he was at the front.

the ball has not yet been extracted. His regimental surgeon, who accompanied him to Falmouth, predicts that the instre of Colonel Bariow's old regiment will be made more brilliant by the immediate promotion of Oct. Miles to a brigadier generalship, for which he has before

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MIC. S. M. CARPENTER. The Grand Army of the Potemac is once unfor an enumy, safe from danger. The accord experiment for a everthrow of the cehelion has been attempted on the luffs of the Rappanantock, and falled. In our shallow

columna, our decimated batteries, our scattered transaction and the wards of our crowded hospitals we read the pair ful history of this disaster—a history unprecedent of its character and humiliating to the nation.

A Brief skotch of the principal features connected with this remarkable campaign, although necessarily meagre, cannot at this time prove uninteresting. I shall attempt the narration, however, connected of my mability in the subject justice.

The anythers

was commenced on the maning of the 2tth of April.
The troops were clated. Every countenance beamed with enthusiasm and confidence, and the army arramed out from its camps among the bills, glorious in the pride of its power, flushed with the prospect of victory. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps went first, and crossed Kelly's Ford without opposition. The Fifth followed immediately after, oressed at the same place, whould be the left, and marching down along the narrow strip of land between the Rapidan and the Rappanannock, crossed the former at By's Ford and joined the Eleventh and Tweleth at Chanceltorsville, mae miles from Predericksburg Every one was asionished at the rapidity of the movement, and the failure of the enemy to resist us. is true they gave us a little fight at Germania Mills, but voiley from our infantry was answered by the white flag of surrender, and one of the strongest positions upon our line of march fell into our hands, with the loss of but a line of march fell into our hands, with the loss of but a single man. General Mooker, with his staff, had followed, and was soon at the front. The advance of the Fifth corps pushed on down the turnpike sowards the city, but was repulsed from a strong position held by the enemy at the jenetion of the turnpike with the plank road, six miles from Fredericksburg, and fell back upon the main column, while the Second and Third corps hurried up from the United States ford to join in the battle expected on the morrow. That night Gen. Hooker's order complimenting the troops upon their achievements was received and road to the army Obeers and shouls rang through the forests, and swalled up, peal after peal, from the thousands of camp ares in up, peal after peal, from the thousands of camp fires in the fields. The bands joined in the chorus of rejoicing, the troops clustered in their tents and talked exultingly of their exploits and their hopes for the future, and the efficers wandered from camp to camp, proud of their doeds and the history to be read thereafter.

OUR forces were again thrown out on the turnpike towards Fredericksburg. The enemy met us fiercely, repulsed us and drove us back to the Chancellor House, where Ramp ton's Pennsylvania bettery opened upon them and force of them to give up pursuit. Results were unimportant. General Hocker had a strong position. The enum

on saturday the structure query.

On saturday the structure was an owner of the suggestion opened on the turny's a raced for a short time, ceased, and reopened on the plank t at to the right. Geory's division went flows into the woods, drove the rebels from the thickers with tory opened further to the right from behind the woods shelled us for half on hour, evidently to distract our at our line extended along this road, with the her bits Twelfth. Suddanly the masketry opened terrineally open ened the army, while the amoke from es, olinding the eyes and shutting in the engagement most alayaring confusion, with artillery, horsemen and infantry rushing pell mell upon the reserves; but the Third and Twelfth corps speedily checked pursuit and closed the fight, bravely holding the ground. So far the operations, aside from the behavior of the Eleventh corps, were not regarded as of much importance. The great buttle was yet to come, and the engagements of Friday and Saturday were looked upon as more skirmishes compared with the struggle expected to couse on the morrow. All night our troops were at work throwing up\_pintronohments and strengthening their position, and on Sunday morning all felt confident that the decisive blow was to be struck. most alagming confusion, with artillery, horsemen and

on Sunday morning all felt confident that the declaive blow was to be struck.

SUNDAY MORNING

at daylight the battle commenced. It is unnecessary for me to attempt a description of the scene, the fixtale having already given an accurate account of the engagement. The roar of the cannon and the crash of musketry were awful. Steadily our lines were presend back until they reached our earthworks. The artillery broke out with redoubled vigor, the infantry poured ther murderous voileys into the advancing columns, and now and then the charge, with the sharp, quick work of the bayonet, we could death among the enemy, and rebels learned too merought death among the enemy, and rebels learned too late for life the power of the Northern arm. The morning were away with the tide of battle dashing up against our lines only to be hurled back like the waves of the sea, while our canister and case shot ploughed through the columns of gray and our a ms. The wounded who had fallen inside our earth away in their last resting place. The afternoon was un-disturbed except by the firing of the sharpshooters and the occasional opening of the artillery; but the next day was anxiously tooked forward to for a renewal of the en-

were transpiring, the First and Sixth Corps were se-tive at Fredericksburg. Bridges had been thrown acrothe river, the heights taken, and the enougy pushed suck towards Chancelarville. It was expected that a almoltaneous attack would be made by Hooker and Sedgewick. Had this been down, the two simultaneous attack would be made by itooker and Sedgewick. Had this been down the two wings of the army, distant from each other only four miles, would have been united, a large force of the enemy out of between the plantroad and the river, a direct and sefe line of communication catablished with Falmouth, several miles shorter than that used, and our pantire army have been enabled to push forward like a wedge towards Richmond. But the First coage recrossed, and moved up to the United States Ford. Sadgewick was attaked by an overwhelming forces, crushed and driven back across the river as Banks' Ford, and Fredericksburg abandoned to the enemy, with the gams of its emptors and defenders thundering in the cars of our waiting army in the intrendiments of tion of Lee. Our troops were jubilant-anxious to advance. The enemy had attacked us, been driven back with terrible glaughtor, while three corps of our army were fresh and capable of pushing on to Richmond, if supported by the others.

had gone the long and wear route marked out for him, severed all communication between the rebel army and its capital, and rendered a successful retreat by Lee impossible. Why did we remain here idle: was the anxious query of the army. The rebels were strangely silent. Now and them a straggling fire would break out along our line, dying out as suddenly as it began, while the troops lounged in the shadowr of the cakes, and wondered at the omineus silence. Was Lee retreating and Gen. Hooser barrying up supplies to canbla, him to follow after, or was the rebel army crossing the river above to pounce upon our rear? Some expected a fierce attack upon our right near flav's Ford, some believed that our communication with Aquia would be cut off, others tooked for orders to pursue a flying enemy—all had faith in Hooker. Monday were away with ne excitement after that occasioned by the shelting of our pontoness at the United States Ford, and; remeat's flow home ureas the scansoned by the record of the reope looked more carnestly for comething to do, and imoved uneasily to and Iro, chading with impatience. At Falmouth the hills were growded by anxions listeners for the first gun of the expected battle, and at noon I left the old headquarters confident of witnessing another engagement and the rout of the robel army. To my astonishment I met the war,on frains hurrying down from the river growding and restructing in the woods, and rushing frantically on wherever the condition of the roads would allor. Long processions of ambulances full of revealed men streamed away towards Potengac creek and Falmouth, streamlers as a summer and the source.

but forced all quiet at the fords, and the hospitals of the other side empty.

About five o'clocks at the afterneon it commenced ruining. The water poured down in torrents, cascades leaped from the bill sides; rivers reshed through every ravine. The teams abladed by the driving storm staggered like dranken mee. Fack moles turned their back to the team post and refused to move and the soldiers arounded beneath their rubber blacked and helital the trunks of the case. By and by the storm shaled, and, reaching the front, the problem was solved. All along the read, from the earthworks to the ford, there arresteded a fine o't toops, their arms stacked and cartridge boxes hanging on them. Wagons, tack mules, stragglers—all were good.

troops, their sums stacked and cartridge boxes hangles on them. Wagons, pack mules, stranglers—all were good.

Growns mooner,

surrounded by a group of Generals, talked low and carnonity. It's staff wandered to and fro secund him with their borses saddled and their orderlies at hand. Twittight despend into night, and in the gathering darkness I rede back to the hospitals, found them deserted, and peahed on to the ford. The river was rising rapidly, and force were already enterthined that the posterous west. tears were already entertained that the posteons would be desirosed. The water came up above the banks, swent away a portion of the bridges and apread out over the flats, while the Sugmeer Corps tabored Asslously to gave at least a portion of them, and Snaily succeeded.

the scene was most impressive The mood was just coming up, and about through the clouds a dim, gray light, while the campures on the river bank, the benfires and down the rock-ribbed guiches. The pines swap-ed rectiesely with a sobbing sound, the rain pattered delefully on the leaves, and the river formed and lashed the banks, while the lag-and floodwood drifted by like spectres. There was no noise or confusion of any kind. Occasionally there was a sound of faling boards, and burried above. down where the lanterns flitted to and fro, and so times strange voices seemed to be whispering in the the retreat west cu, and at midnight it was done. The storm kept on pelitiespitilessly upon the faces of the deed upon the battle noid, chilling the wounded, and frenching the troops.

retreat was soon forgotten in the foar that the coom would discover our movement and fall upon our rea Pine breat were strewed upon the bridges to present noise and every precaution was taken to secure a mare removal of our army. Spiess division of regulars was detailed to bring up the rear, the columns died out into the road and secrewfully marched down to the river. Steadily and in silence the dark mass surged as Steadily and in since the dark mass surpose stretching in one unbroken line from the introduction of the woods, out upon the hills, down across the river, and up again into the almost Egyptian darkness, of the gorges among the pines and cedars. Dylightame and still the energy was quiet. Six o'clock, avenue. the rear curred bastened over, she pontoon awang are in the current, and the other side was abandoned. painful to relect upon the sacrifice of lives and tremuca-humiliating to contamplate the enermity of our disaster, but the Linux of the Patonace will lives. It is not crushed

There is no remining no feetre to give up the struggle ittle broken ap, and a few days will suffice to put them in first rate condition. General Hooker has already com menced the work of reorganization, and we may soon look for encouraging intelligence from the Army of the Rappa bannock.

has been enormous. Fighting us in our intrench our mess were enabled to fire with much more de tion, and the reports of prisoners are to the em their casualties have been terrific. We have ou several pieces of artillery, taken a number treme. It is folly to talk of starvation in the robel armyIt is true they'de not get such rations as our own, bus
they, set enough, and that of good quality. All are intensely bestille with the exception of a few from North
Carolina Georgia and Louisians, and esceedingly conddent of the success of the confederacy. The following is
the first their communicational officers captured, with the
manager of prisoners taken each day.—
Col. That, M. Cylfin, 13th Missinsippi,
Lient Col. J. Hanling, 6th Missinsippi,
Lient Col. J. Hanling, 6th Missinsippi
Major H. E. N. Williams, 6th Johnson,
Capt. C. P. Howard, staff of A. P. Bill,
Major H. I. N. Williams, 5th Louisians,
Lient, Col. J. M. Terry, the Louisians,
Lient, Col. J. N. Terry, the Louisians,
Lient, Col. J. N. Stafford, 9th Louisians,
Lient, Col. J. N. Stafford, 9th Louisians,
Lient, Col. J. N. Stafford, 9th Louisians,
Lient, Col. C. Racknell, 23d North Carolina,
Major C. G. Backnell, 23d North Carolina,
Major C. G. Backnell, 23d North Carolina,
Major C. C. Backnell, 23d North Carolina,
Col. J. N. Terryman, 6th Alsbams,
Col. J. W. Williams, 6th Alsbams,
Col.